

## MICHIGAN HAPPENINGS.

### EVENTS AND INCIDENTS THAT HAVE LATELY OCCURRED.

An interesting summary of the more important events of our neighbors—weddings and deaths—crimes, casualties, and general news notes.

The following Michigan pensions have been granted:

Original Invalid—Ethan P. Koller, 84; Wm. H. Joslin, Grand Rapids; David Hamilton, 80; Jos. La Duke, Detroit; Charles Davis, East Grand; Wm. A. Keyser, Kalamazoo; Albert A. Abby, Camden; Lyman A. Cooper, Lansing; John Comstock, Lapeer; Gerard A. White, Montague; Thomas Vincent, Marcellus; George Robinson, Three Oaks; Wm. Hobart, Atlas; Leonard Hodges, Detroit; Charles H. Moore, Coldwater; Horace R. Bates, West Seneca; George W. Chamberlain, West Jay City; Isaac DeForest, Schoolcraft; George E. Pratt, Argonne; Chester E. Heale, Vicksburg; John Munch, Baldwin; Nathaniel W. Lewis, Goshville; William H. Dawson, Lexington; Darius H. Briggs, Hillsdale; David Armstrong, Ovid; James J. Robinson, Grand Rapids; George W. Robinson, Marshall; John W. McIntyre, Leets; Alexander Hoy, East Detroit; William A. Graham, Grand Rapids; Samuel Brockway, Vicksburg.

Increases—Samuel M. Brooks, Lyons; Horace M. Richards, Grand Rapids; William H. Pratt, Coldwater; Chas. H. Quantrell, Charlotte; Mahlon Stout, Litchfield; John L. Van Allen, Jerome; Henry R. Powell, Washtenaw; Emanuel Woods, Utica; Chas. Washburn, Howell; Jacob Sowa, Brookfield; Bartholomew Rhonda, Hillsdale; Elijah Campbell, Port Huron; John H. Stotman, Overhill; John Harrington, New Richmond; George W. Vreeland, Lansing; Edward P. Whitmore, Middleville; Wm. B. Moore, Vicksburg; George Schill, Ann Arbor; Daniel Blakeley, Eastport; Henry M. Fuller, Cadillac; John De Jongh, Grand; Wm. H. Gibson, Westland; Cornelius Mead, Nunda; Whitman Jacobs, Hancock; Samuel Todd, Dor; Amos L. Hingham, Brookfield; Wm. H. Gibson, Westland; Francis M. Jones, Washtenaw; Wm. Kidd, Roberts Landing; Henry F. Farr, Canonsburg; Edward Delany, Brinton; James Edgins, Niles; Wm. G. Thomas, Orono; Mattias Hatter, M. Clemens; Philander Davis, Farwell; Peter Gross, New Lathrop; Isaac Patrick, Shipshewer; Albert Boyce, Calaburg; Reuben—John M. Anson, Bellevue; Jerome Penfold, Stanton; Wm. M. Smith, Lapeer; Kirke W. Noyes, Lansing.

Reliance and Restoration—Carl G. H. Hadley, Beloit and Restoration—Wm. Dalling, Ortonville.

Original Widows—Ella M. Avis, mother of James E. De Wit, Howell; Ella L. widow of George F. Hall, Grand Rapids.

The Saginaw Y. M. C. A. has a membership of 502.

Alpena has organized a lumbermen and merchants' association. Its object is to advance the interests of Alpena, and endeavor to prevent a threatened stagnation of business there.

Henry Lohman, who kept German circles in this State pretty lively for some years, died at Baltimore last week. He was 70 years old, and formerly published the *Adrian Anzeiger*. His body was cremated.

Congressman Bliss has secured subscriptions for over \$65,000 of his new car-works stock. He will locate the works at Saginaw, of course.

The Supreme Court is becoming famous for administering fines for vexatious appeals. The Lansing Condensed Milk Company is the latest victim.

Bay City Times: "A man was presented with a gold-headed cane the other day, and several journals actually refrained from observing that he had been caned. And yet pessimists tell us this world is not growing better as it grows older."

Maple Rapids has over fifty cases of measles.

Ionia's population was increased by twenty-four last week. The new arrivals will all board at the House of Correction.

Maj. Fehet, of Port Huron, Consul at Pinaras Negras, who had the misfortune to offend the Mexicans, will be accepted after all.

Potoskey's imitation soldiers' monument will soon give way to a genuine three-story affair, surrounded by a life-sized soldier in bronze.

Saginaw barbers have unanimously agreed to close their shops on Sundays.

The diphtheria scare, which was driving the people of Grand Traverse County about wild, turns out to be a simple case of cold, croup and sore throat.

About one thousand citizens of Wyandotte, Wayne County, attended an indignation meeting the other night. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed throughout the city, bonfires were burning everywhere and a brass band paraded the streets. All because they want the Lake Shore Road to build a new depot.

R. C. Huntley and George Stark, musically inclined young men at Gaylord, Otsego County, were given permission to practice in the village treasurer's office. They found the combination of the safe and the treasurer had had them arrested for the stealing.

Lansing dispatch: A large proportion of the 500 Reform-School boys are ill with "grippe." It is a mystery how the influenza secured a foothold in that institution, and for the first two or three days the school physician and Supt. Gower were a trifle skeptical regarding the nature of the epidemic, but there seems to be no room for further doubt. The number of cases has increased rapidly, and to-day there are from 100 to 122 boys in the hospital. In a number of cases the temperature has run up to 103 and 104, and the wealth of sneezing, splitting headaches and other characteristic symptoms is conspicuously present.

Ami Woods, son of Chas. Woods, of West Branch, Ogemaw County, was drowned while skating on a mill-pond. He was about 13 years old, the only son in a large family, and his sudden death is an awful blow to both father and mother, who idolized him.

The two barns of John Goodrich, a farmer living in Watertown, eight miles from Lansing, were burned, and eight horses, sixty sheep, and eighteen head of cattle were cremated. The buildings were probably fired by incendiaries.

The Lansing Brewing Company has been organized at Lansing with a capital stock of \$100,000, of which \$40,000 is taken by a Toledo brewer. The company will put in the most extensive and complete brewing plant in the interior of the State.

## THE REALM OF FASHION.

### NEW AND PRETTY DESIGNS IN FEMININE HATS.

The Protective Form of Head-Covering—More Sensible Fashions for Children—Hats Adopted—Striped and Flowered Silks for Gowns—Other Fashion Facts.

(NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.)

JUST now the grip is a new thing in fashion. It is also a revival in the handling of skirts by their wearers. There has been an uncommon amount of mud-making rain during the autumn and a month of winter, and so it has been necessary for women to take particular care of their petticoats while the autumn and winter. Her latest method is to grip her draperies behind with one hand, and thus carry them. It is not an entirely new thing, but it is a new twist on an old one. A coming thing is that of a six-year-old belle, emulous of her big sister, and with one hand tightly gripping a skirt which, at its longest, can't hang within a foot of the mud.

In gown a great many fancy silks, brooches, striped, or covered with flowers in the Louis XVI. style, are now worn, especially in moss-green and cream combinations. The skirts are plain in front, and sometimes demit-trained behind. A charming house-dress of old blue has skirt arranged in this way. The corsage is a plain waist without belt, but finished off by a girle of fringe. The cuffs and the long revers consist of the same material with slashed edges.

The best turnout in dogs is now being produced on Fifth avenue by a colored man, who is employed by a thoroughbred young lady in the double capacity of dog-trainer and boxing professor. The girl is twenty, is built handsomely, avoids the routine celebrations of society, though she is received in the choicest houses, is a good swordswoman, and has recently taken up boxing as a pastime. She brought home from Europe this summer two black French poodles, and her negro servant trots them the length of Fifth avenue twice each day. The dogs are chained together, and are caparisoned exactly alike. On each is a broadcloth blanket. They both wear silver bands. The black boxes of ribbon on the tips of their tails, and carry pipes in their mouths. They run perfectly straight down the center of the sidewalk, never turning to right or left, disdainful of all the attention they attract, obedient to every word addressed to them by their attendant. I am told that these dogs are a sort of their own, fitted up almost as luxuriously as that of their mistress, and that all the pictures and ornaments are appropriate to canine taste. As the young lady owning the little beasts is handsome and rich, she naturally comes in for a great share of attention from the men, but at present there is no promise of any serious result from it. A young fellow observed of her: "It is all very well to get a girl who is a crank on dogs off in a corner, but you had better let the other fellow marry her. She ties ribbons on her poodle's tail and takes boxing lessons. Well, that is magnificent, but it is not love. I think that young man's head is quite level."

When the maiden of to-day wishes to lavish her finest efforts on some article of wearing apparel, she devotes herself to a hat. Now, a hat has really more to do with feminine beauty than any other part of the toilet, for when this is once satisfactory, few even of the wearers' sex think of proceeding to the criticism of the dress. When they can be worn the large hats are vastly more becoming to most girls. A low-crowned hat made of white or pale-blue crepe shirred on a frame, so in the one adorned with a wreath of flowers wound about it, and a cluster just inside the brim, resting upon the hair, makes a becoming frame for any pretty face. Feathers are used in the same way for trimming, if preferred to flowers. Upon evening hats and bonnets particular care is taken. The hats come more prominently before the eye of the public. Theater hats—so say the managers, at least—should be small, out of regard for the feelings of others, but they may be very elaborate. One of the prettiest and newest designs of this class is a kind of small toque without any crown, so that the hair shows through. It consists of a twist of light crepe, or even velvet in some pale shade, worked in gold, and ornamented in front by a velvet bow and a handsome aigrette. The hair is worn frizzed and curls up around and inside of this unique head-dress. Strings may be worn with the toque or not, as fancy dictates.

There is nothing so absurd as to be impossible to the mind of an inventive crank. Into a millinery store went a



THE GRIP.

with one hand tightly gripping a skirt which, at its longest, can't hang within a foot of the mud.

In gown a great many fancy silks, brooches, striped, or covered with flowers in the Louis XVI. style, are now worn, especially in moss-green and cream combinations. The skirts are plain in front, and sometimes demit-trained behind. A charming house-dress of old blue has skirt arranged in this way. The corsage is a plain waist without belt, but finished off by a girle of fringe. The cuffs and the long revers consist of the same material with slashed edges.



A CHARMING HOUSE DRESS.

ter of the sidewalk, never turning to right or left, disdainful of all the attention they attract, obedient to every word addressed to them by their attendant. I am told that these dogs are a sort of their own, fitted up almost as luxuriously as that of their mistress, and that all the pictures and ornaments are appropriate to canine taste. As the young lady owning the little beasts is handsome and rich, she naturally comes in for a great share of attention from the men, but at present there is no promise of any serious result from it. A young fellow observed of her: "It is all very well to get a girl who is a crank on dogs off in a corner, but you had better let the other fellow marry her. She ties ribbons on her poodle's tail and takes boxing lessons. Well, that is magnificent, but it is not love. I think that young man's head is quite level."

When the maiden of to-day wishes to lavish her finest efforts on some article of wearing apparel, she devotes herself to a hat. Now, a hat has really more to do with feminine beauty than any other part of the toilet, for when this is once satisfactory, few even of the wearers' sex think of proceeding to the criticism of the dress. When they can be worn the large hats are vastly more becoming to most girls. A low-crowned hat made of white or pale-blue crepe shirred on a frame, so in the one adorned with a wreath of flowers wound about it, and a cluster just inside the brim, resting upon the hair, makes a becoming frame for any pretty face. Feathers are used in the same way for trimming, if preferred to flowers. Upon evening hats and bonnets particular care is taken. The hats come more prominently before the eye of the public. Theater hats—so say the managers, at least—should be small, out of regard for the feelings of others, but they may be very elaborate. One of the prettiest and newest designs of this class is a kind of small toque without any crown, so that the hair shows through. It consists of a twist of light crepe, or even velvet in some pale shade, worked in gold, and ornamented in front by a velvet bow and a handsome aigrette. The hair is worn frizzed and curls up around and inside of this unique head-dress. Strings may be worn with the toque or not, as fancy dictates.

There is nothing so absurd as to be impossible to the mind of an inventive crank. Into a millinery store went a

lank, cadaverous, seedy man, who did not seem likely to prove a buyer of feminine finery, and therefore was not welcomed with ready cordiality. He insisted on seeing the boss, however, and when he had gained the presence of the proprietor he explained that he had made two inventions that would enrich her if she would only boom them. One was a device to utilize a flare-brimmed hat or bonnet as a help to deaf women. The brim was to act as a collector of sounds, and by suitably shaping the article, it would conduct them to the ears of the wearer. That has feasibility? Perhaps. But his other discovery was an utterly wild one. It consisted of concealing a series of mirrors in a high hat, so that in a theater the wearer might have a reflection of the stage thrown upon a disc in her lap. Thus, no matter how short of stature she might be, or how disproportionately her joints might make her sit down nearly on the back of her neck, the millinery-mirrors would practically place her eyes at the height of her hat.

Well, it would be good sense to place for the invention and exploitation of warm headgear for women. The top one in the three sketches together might serve as a model. It is merely the quaint, broad-rimmed poke, with a full border of lace falling from its edge. The hat itself is a soft felt, scarcely more than a hood, and if the owner happens to have received a Christmas present of some handsome silver or gold hat-pins, these will come very nicely into use. The other two are street styles. The former is simply trimmed with velvet and ostrich tips. The latter has become a favorite shape here this winter, and will explain itself. It consists of dark velvet on wire frame, with a cluster of velvet loops and ends in front.

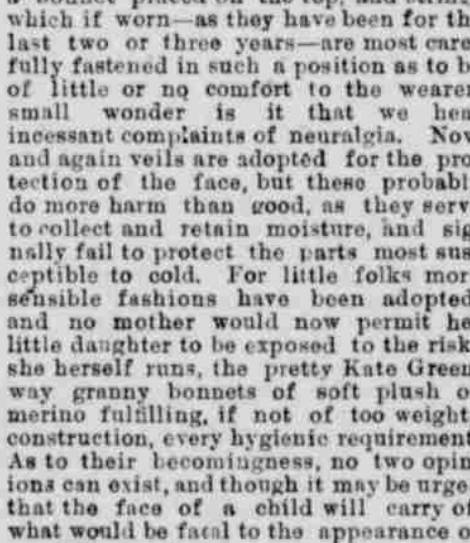
Borrowing as we are in the year of grace 1890 not a few of the fashions of attire



A DUKE OF A BONNET.

which enhanced the attractions and added to the comfort of our early nineteenth century predecessors, it would be well to overlook the protective form of head covering popular until within the last thirty years, and to consider whether the ever-increasing prevalence of catarrhal and neuragic affections may not, to a very considerable extent, be attributed to the exposed condition of the ears and back of the head enforced by the present style of head-covering. At times moderate and unassuming, at others exaggerated to proportions verging on the ridiculous, but ever in some shape present, the "cottage" or "poke" was evidently for more than the century acceptance of the form of bonnet most conducive not only to the appearance, but also to the comfort of the wearer, since not only the bitter blasts of winter, but to a certain extent the ardent rays of summer sunshine were alike mitigated by its use.

With the hair tightly drawn up from the back of the head and a more apology for a bonnet placed on the top, and strings which if worn—as they have been for the last two or three years—are most carefully fastened in such a position as to be of little or no comfort to the wearer, small wonder is it that we hear incessant complaints of neuritic ears and again veils are adopted for the protection of the face, but these probably do more harm than good, as they serve to collect and retain moisture, and signify fail to protect the parts most susceptible to cold. For little folks more feasible fashions have been adopted, and no mother would now permit her little daughter to be exposed to the risks she herself runs, the pretty Kate Greenway granny bonnets of soft plush or merino fulfilling, if not of too weighty construction, every hygienic requirement. As to their becomingness, no two opinions can be formed, and though it may be urged that the face of a child will carry off what would be fatal to the appearance of an adult, a glance at any collection of old fashion plates will afford convincing proofs that our grandmothers were perfectly aware of what was calculated to enhance their own charms as well as those of their daughters, and in the adoption of large and comfortable bonnets by



A CHARMING HOUSE DRESS.

ter of the sidewalk, never turning to right or left, disdainful of all the attention they attract, obedient to every word addressed to them by their attendant. I am told that these dogs are a sort of their own, fitted up almost as luxuriously as that of their mistress, and that all the pictures and ornaments are appropriate to canine taste. As the young lady owning the little beasts is handsome and rich, she naturally comes in for a great share of attention from the men, but at present there is no promise of any serious result from it. A young fellow observed of her: "It is all very well to get a girl who is a crank on dogs off in a corner, but you had better let the other fellow marry her. She ties ribbons on her poodle's tail and takes boxing lessons. Well, that is magnificent, but it is not love. I think that young man's head is quite level."

When the maiden of to-day wishes to lavish her finest efforts on some article of wearing apparel, she devotes herself to a hat. Now, a hat has really more to do with feminine beauty than any other part of the toilet, for when this is once satisfactory, few even of the wearers' sex think of proceeding to the criticism of the dress. When they can be worn the large hats are vastly more becoming to most girls. A low-crowned hat made of white or pale-blue crepe shirred on a frame, so in the one adorned with a wreath of flowers wound about it, and a cluster just inside the brim, resting upon the hair, makes a becoming frame for any pretty face. Feathers are used in the same way for trimming, if preferred to flowers. Upon evening hats and bonnets particular care is taken. The hats come more prominently before the eye of the public. Theater hats—so say the managers, at least—should be small, out of regard for the feelings of others, but they may be very elaborate. One of the prettiest and newest designs of this class is a kind of small toque without any crown, so that the hair shows through. It consists of a twist of light crepe, or even velvet in some pale shade, worked in gold, and ornamented in front by a velvet bow and a handsome aigrette. The hair is worn frizzed and curls up around and inside of this unique head-dress. Strings may be worn with the toque or not, as fancy dictates.

There is nothing so absurd as to be impossible to the mind of an inventive crank. Into a millinery store went a

## THE RUSSIAN EPIDEMIC.

### WIDESPREAD PREVALENCE OF "LA GRIFFE" IN EUROPEAN LANDS.

Several Royal Sufferers—A Philadelphia Physician's Description of the Malady, with Suggestions as to Remedies for its Successful Treatment—An Epidemic of Sneezing.

The following cable messages show the spread of the Russian influenza in European countries:

Paris cable: The influenza is now spreading and is very fatal. Fully one-third the populace is prostrated. The number of deaths in the city from all causes on Christmas day was 318. For several years past the regular average has been 200 for that day. The editor of the *Moniteur Universel* and three soldiers died in Versailles hospital to-day.

Vienna cable: The hospitals in this city are crowded with patients suffering from influenza, inflammation of the lungs, pleurisy, and peritonitis. There are over one hundred cases of influenza in Prague. Baron Krenners, the orientalist, died to-day from the effect of influenza.

Berlin cable: For some days past there have been a few cases of influenza at Koenigsberg, but the disease has now become epidemic, and some of the cases are of the most serious nature. The disease is increasing throughout Germany. In cases where the disease is slighted or not treated it engenders pulmonary disorders. The doctors say that the climax is passed in this city and that the disease is on the wane.

Lisbon cable: There are 2,000 sufferers from the influenza here, including the Queen and Senor Gomes, the foreign minister. The number of cases at Oporto is increasing.

Madrid cable: A meeting of medical men, the Governor of Madrid presiding, has been held to consider measures for coping with the epidemic of influenza, which is rapidly spreading. It was decided to open relief bureaux at all the hospitals and distribute appropriate medicine among the afflicted.

London cable: The Countess of Flanders, Prince Baudouin, and the Queen of Roumania are suffering from influenza.

St. Petersburg cable: The Czar is making favorable progress toward recovery from his attack of influenza. He has never been in a critical condition, and the doctors have been able to keep him out of the hands of the disease.

Philadelphia (Pa.) dispatch: The Medical News of Philadelphia publishes an exhaustive article on influenza, or la grippe, by Prof. Robert Bartholomew of Jefferson Medical college. After giving a historical sketch of the disease and its pathology, the author says:

"Influenza comes suddenly; goes as quickly. The least robust, at any age, and women seem to be the first victims. The large number simultaneously attacked attracts general attention, and thus the most infectious condition of the onset is facilitated by a depressing emotion like fear of illness. There is no rigor, properly to be thus designated, but rather a series of light chills and a feeling of heat throughout. Sometimes malaise of a general kind is experienced, but, like the attack itself, is short in duration, lasting but a few hours."

"With the first access of the nasal and faucial irritation comes the chilliness, which is followed by some feverishness, with more pronounced malaise, and in general, headache, weakness, and soreness of the members, especially of the throat. With the progress of the case, in some epidemics, there is considerable general weakness, even marked depression of the vital powers. The pulse becomes small and weak, the mind gloomy, and restlessness ensues. When a fatal termination is to occur, as a rule, an extension downward into the trachea and bronchial tubes takes place."

"Although catarrhal and croupous pneumonia are said to be 'complications' they should be regarded as occasional conditions, and when present, are, properly speaking, constituent parts of the malady. The chief importance of croupous and catarrhal pneumonia is that the development of these, out of an existing catarrh of the bronchi, is frequently a cause of death."

"The rapidity with which the disease supervenes—its preliminary developments being hours and its whole career but a matter of three or four days—remarking relapses are common, usually succeeding a more or less complete recovery, but a few pass by easy transition into chronic bronchitis, emphysema, asthma, etc. Obviously a catarrhal process, extensive and severe, may contribute immensely to chronic disease of the middle ear, larynx, trachea, nose, and throat, and thus permanently damage the parts."

"The best method of securing immunity is by the inhalation of sulphurous acid gas daily when the approach of the epidemic renders it necessary, and by taking five grains of salicylate of cinchonidine three times a day and by so doing to avoid taking cold. When the attack has begun it seems to me desirable to give one or two grains of calomel at night, inhale some sulphurous acid gas, and have the patient sit in a room where steam containing oil of eucalyptus can be inhaled in large quantities. The inhalation of eucalyptus by dusting over the entire area of affected parts as far as practicable is also recommended."

"The internal remedy most desirable is atropine in solution—one grain to an ounce of water—dose being from 1 to 6 drops, the minimum being for little children (after first indentation). The tincture of belladonna may be used—from 10 to 15 drops twice a day. As the medication is prompt and prolonged in action it should be given not more than twice a day, unless the dose be much smaller than is advised above. Salicylate of cinchonidine and quinine should be given as a prophylactic remedy, if there be reason to suppose that such power is really expected by it. My own conviction is that as a prophylactic the combination of cinchonidine with salicylic acid is preferable to quinine. For the depression and melancholy it is probable that atropine will do better. For the distressing headache, joint pains, and wakefulness, antipyrin, acetanilid, phenacetin, and other remedies and antiseptics will no doubt be found useful."

Rochester (N. Y.) dispatch: One hundred and ten pupils of one of the schools in this city are in the clutches of "la grippe."

NEAR Harrodsburg, Ky., Vest Huffman, while on trial for disturbing worship, tried to escape. Constable Dock Sherman pursued and was shot and fatally wounded by Huffman. Huffman was recaptured and is now under guard to prevent lynching.

CHARLES W. FIERCE, superintendent of lamps of the Brush Electric Light company at New York has been indicted by the grand jury for manslaughter in causing the death of Henry Harris by an electric shock from an electric lamp Nov. 7 last.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

### AN INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON CONSIDERED.

Reflections of an Elevating Character—Wholesome Food for Thought—Studying the Scriptural Lessons Intellectually and Profitably.

The lesson for Sunday, January 12, may be found in Luke 1: 46-55.

INTRODUCTORY.

The song of Mary is at the same time the portrait of Mary. We have no description of the appearance of Mary, the mother of Jesus, much as some have desired it. But here is the photograph of her heart, the sufficient revelation of her character and inner life. The Magnificat comes down through the centuries as the Virgin's blessed testimony and her note of identification, her inspired credential. There is Christian experience in it; there is the evidence of a mind saturated with Scripture truth. The song is full of Hebrewisms and the quaint, strong language of the Old Testament; and just as, when one is wrought up to the highest pitch of interest or emotion, he drops conventionalisms and speaks the natural and familiar language of the heart, so here Mary declares the real passion of her soul, and discloses, in no small part, what has been her life in the past. And what an inspiring glimpse it is!

WHAT THE LESSON SAYS.

Mary. Little is known of her, though legends are plentiful; little needs to be known further than this earnest, and we may believe, characteristic prayer. She was of the same lineage as Joseph, and hence the Messianic line could be traced back from either.—Magnify. To esteem great, to entertain a new apprehension of God's greatness. The same word is used of the apostles after they had performed certain miracles, "the people magnified them," i. e., held them in new reverence (Acts 5: 13).—My soul. The mere principle of life.

My spirit. The seat of the higher nature.—Hath rejoiced. An ardent and exultant sense of possession; the same word used of Abraham, "Your father, Abraham, rejoiced to see my day," (John 8: 56).

Rejoiced. Literally, looked upon. (Epistle.)—The low estate. One word, lowliness. It is the same word that is somewhat infelicitously, because misleadingly, translated "vile body" at Phil. 3: 21.—Hadmagnified. We are reminded here of Hannah's prayer, (1 Sam. 1: 1).—All generations. Her inspired words of prophecy leap over all narrow bounds of space and time.—Blessed. Or happy. The words so repeatedly used in the beatitudes. (Matt. 5: 3-9).

He that is might. The able one, the closer rendering, there being but one word in the original.—Great things. The ineffable greatness of that which was accomplished was only matched by the unsearchable power of Him who wrought.—Holy. Goodness with greatness.—Name. There was no doubt in the mind of the divine origin of the communication.

WHAT THE LESSON TEACHES.

My soul doth magnify the Lord. It is the sentiment of lofty consecration and of complete devotion. All that she was or hoped to be, her whole life joined in the exaltation of Jehovah. Here was a meek, submissive soul, meet for the Master's use, and all she had to give was at his call to honor and glorify him. When the Holy Spirit thrills and controls, thus does he ever manifest his gracious presence. It was because of this full abandonment that Paul could say "so now also Christ shall be magnified in my body, whether it be by life or by death."

My spirit hath rejoiced in God my Savior. Here have we something of the sentiment of trust. As the first expression tells of self-surrender, so this breathes of expectation and the sure persuasions of hope. By the strength of a devout faith she held on to God and rejoicingly held him as hers. It seems to be of such a holy, happy confidence that our Lord was speaking when to prove his eternal existence he said to the caviling Jews, "Your father Abraham rejoiced to see my day; and he saw it and was glad." That is, he so thoroughly entered into it by faith's anticipation that he already feasted his eyes upon it. So may every devout soul rejoice to-day in a complete salvation, though as yet the shadows come and go.

All generations shall call me blessed. Blessed, but nothing more. The Papal church seems to have read much more into this text than it contains. Mary herself was the recipient of grace through Christ, but grace only for herself, not for any other. She herself was blessed in Jesus; blessed in a peculiar and tender way, but not so as to give her more of saving grace than she needed for herself or so as to draw from him the blessed oneness of Saviourhood. All people look back with a sweet and loving regard to the mother of Jesus not as the custodian of Christly favor, but as a marked recipient of that grace which was his from the foundation of the world and shall be his and his alone through all eternity.

From generation to generation. There is no traditionism of faith taught here, grace descending by blood relationship from father to son. Our pious-baptist brethren seem to understand it so. But mark you, in the Greek, it is not a fear that extends from generation to generation, but mercy reaching from generation to generation. No matter how holy or faithful have been the fathers, the sons must accept the Christ on the same basis as did those who have gone before. Christ is proclaimed anew to each generation, and no man is relieved from the responsibility of personal choice.

In remembrance of his mercy. Our hope is in an unforgetting God. Man's memory is faulty. God's mercy is never failing. Work sometimes over-burdens us and we grow absent-minded. We can think of but a few things at a time. And yet where in all the weight of creation's mighty task-work do we see the purpose to save fading from sight? It is the aim kept ever in view. In our groping secular concerns we sometimes forget the higher concerns of the soul. But where in all the providence of God, through all the exacting centuries of Israelitish and post-Israelitish history, do we see any relaxing of the divine vigilance for the saving of the lost? The redemption of the soul has ever been precious in God's sight.

Next Lesson—"The Song of Zacharias," Luke 1: 67-80.

THE world is a sad one for him who shrinks from its sober duties. My experience shall warn him to adopt some great and serious aim, such as manhood will cling to, that he may not feel himself, too late, a lumberer of this over-laden earth, but a man among men.

REGRET of the past causes more anxiety than the fear of the future.

Much that you do now will haunt you next year.